## THE WAR.

The Present Attitude of the Opposing Forces.

Arrival of More Troops in Washington.

Threatened Attack of the Rebels on the Relay House.

Fishing Craft Fired on from the Batteries at Alexandria.

Reported Fortifications at Harper's

RETURN OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

Reported Skirmishing at Alexandria.

Interesting Correspondence Between Governor Andrew and General Butler.

Military League Between Tennessee and the Confederate States.

The Contemplated Attack on Cairo.

Religious Services Yesterday in

the Camps,

ac., AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY AND ALONG

THE LINE. An agent of the government who was despatched to Harper's Ferry and other points along the Virginia and Maryland line to ascertain the true condition of affairs there, has just returned. He reports a pretty large force there, not so large, however, as has beca reported, but that it is daily being augmented. He says it is impossible to tell how many troops there are in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, but from information from reliable parties there are not more than four thousant at that point. How many more there may be

in the vicinity he had no means of learning. They were fortifying themselves in every possible way They occupy not only the Virginia side, but have taken possession of the Maryland side. They were expecting an attack soon from the United States forces, and a good dealor alarm and apprehension were manifested by them He says that the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland are furnishing them large quantities of arms and provisions. They have a military road open leading directly through Maryland to Baltimore city, and that several wagon loads of supplies passed him at different points. He saw and conversed with a gentleman, who said he was a Baltimorean, who is furnishing the rebel troops with

The government will undoubtedly soon put a stop to the furnishing of supplies, and also cut of the military

The government has its eye upon several parties in this city who are suspected of furnishing important informa

tion to the Southern rebeis at Montgomery. The parties suspected are loud in their protestations of loyalty to the Union, and take every occasion to denounce the South in Reliable information reached here this evening that

four regiments arrived at Richmond yesterday morningone from New Orleans, one from Alabama, and one from Tennessee. A gentleman who saw them says they were New Orleans regiment were armed with short swords and pistols, anticipating, they said, a hand-to-hand fight. He rection of Harper's Ferry.

The fact that the government has the appointment of competition. It was reported yesterday evening that they had been decided upon. But to-day I hear that the slate is broken and that a new shuffle and deal is to take place which will probably change the condition of mat-ters. It is to be hoped that party will not enter into

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 12, 1861.

of Commerce, were in consultation with Secretary Chase on Friday about the new loan, and yesterday the Secretary invited offers for the \$9,000,000 undisposed of under the act of February, which does not restrict offers to par. This call requires ten days' advertisement only. It is understood that the Secretary, though authorized to reject offers below par and resort to treasury notes, will accept all offers at or about the current market rate, and not resort to treasury notes till after the expiration of the thirty days' advertisement for the balance of the loan, say \$14,000,000, under the act of June

Mamong the latest arrivals of troops here is the Fifth, New York regiment.

Four companies of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment repaired to the Relay House last night. The preparations having been completed for an effective

blockade of the Virginia waters, Capt. Pendergast has ressels to leave the ports of that State, either with or without cargoes. Several of the foreign ministers and some of our own countrymen have asked for an extension of the time, but this in every case has been refused. The order will be adhered to impartially.

Certain persons, though representing themselves as Union men, have been denied the privilege of forwarding occomptives to Tennessee, for the reason, among others, that such necessary railroad machinery might be used in the transportation of hostile troops. The government also takes care that coal, desirable for steam purposes, shall not be transported to the disloyal States.

Information having reached the Navy Department late ast night that several small vessels had been fired at them by the Alexandria authorities, in order that their cargoes of fish, instead of being brought to Washington, the Secretary promptly ordered the steamer Pawnee to stop the lawless proceedings.

In addition to the national vessels about twenty armed steamers from New York, Boston and Phyladelphia, have been, or are being put in readiness for bluckading pur-

Information has been received that enlistments: for the increase of the personel of the navy are so succeest, I that necessary number will soon be supplied,

o Secretary of War is assiduous in hurrying forward the geneures of blockade, and informs his friends that by thi time Charleston and teh Savannah river experience its effects. The Niagara and other vessels will similarly

A number of naval officers, including captains, who, during a panic, resigned their commissions, have applied to be reinstated; but these appeals have been, and will continue to be, disregarded. Some of the officers who long since retired honorably to private pursuits, but re. | shall be ready; for, 'ooking at the subject purely in a

cently offered their services to the government, have been placed on duty as second lieutenants, as no higher stations, under the present circums'ances, can now be

The earnest effort of the department is to make the blockade effective within the shortest possible time. The War Department is equally busy, a vast amount of work being performed day and night by Secretary Camero and Chief Clerk Sanderson, with their experienced assistants, in addition to the labors of Lieutenant General

SPIES AMONG THE FEDERAL TROOPS. WASHINGTON, May 12, 1861.

federal troops here and elsewhere, but there being no declaration of war made, they cannot be treated as spice: they must be proved to be traitors to their country and dealt with as such.

setts regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Greene, a deep ditch was made in the suburbs of the city, over which the troops were exercised in charging, in order to accustem them to all the emergencies of actual service. Cel. Greene and his command won much applause by their excellent and soldierly display.

The steamer Bienville, with the First regiment from Connecticut, arrived up the Potomac within forty miles of the city last night, and anchored till this morning, when she came up to the city. The regiment is under mmand of Colonel Tyler.

The steamer Cahawha, with the Second Connecticut regiment, under command of Colonel Terry, will arrive here to-morrow. The men had a pleasant passage and

MORE ABOUT THE CAPTURED STEAM GUN. WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.

Yesterday morning the three persons who were taken prisoners at the Relay House, as custodians of the steam gun, were brought before Gen. Butler, at Annapolis, for examination. The two teamsters told so straightforward a story that the General at once released them, and returned them their mules. John Bradford, the chief of the party, fared differently. He at first expressed a desire to consult counsel before making any statement. Gen. Butler replied that an honest man would not want counsel, and explained that his examination was only for the purpose of deciding whether he should be held or not. If he made no statement he would certainly be held for trial. Bradford then went on to state that he was

a native of Maryland, where he remained until twenty-four years of age, when he became a citizen of Louisa county, Virginia. On the 15th of October last he went to Baltimere, and during the Christmas holidays took his family there, but intended to return, and therefore considers himself now a citizen of Virginia. As he is informed and believes, the steam gun was seized by the city authorities of Baltimore on the day succeeding the attack upon the Mas sachusetts Sixth regiment by the mob. About a week since one Dixon, or Nickerson, (the rereads both ways), said to the prisoner that the city did not want the gun, and did not intend to keep it. Thereupon he (Bradford) proposed that they should preceed with the machine to Harper's Ferry, and there sell it. Previous to this time, the twain had had some conversation about the sale of the gun. Nickerson, or whatever his name is, hung fire at first, but finally assented to the proposition. Accordingly a bargain was struck with the teamsters to transport the gun to Harper's Ferry for one hundred dollars, of which amount Bradford paid one half down, the balance payable on the completion of the journey. This fifty dollars he borrowed but he flatly refused to state from whom he procured it.

When asked if he knew that Virginia had passed an ordinance of secession, he replied that he did, but did not believe the people would sustain it. He intended or expected that the gun should be used to defend Virginia against invasion. "Invasion by federal troops?" suggested the General. "No," replied Bradford, "I don't see it in that light." The General thereupon gave Bradford a sharp lecturing upon shulling, and finally Bradford acknowledged that he meant an invasion by federal troops, if the General pleased to call his forces by that name. He had done what he had upon his own n and upon the solicitation of no other person. He further stated that his age is forty-one years, that he has been engaged for many years in mining business, but of late has been connected with the Baltimore Mechanics' Exwhich he avowed himself a secessionist, but said he had been a Union man until recently. He believed fully in the inviolability of state soil. This stump speech, the General informed him, the Secretary would not take the

trouble to preserve. He was forthwith sent to jail. The machine was patented by Dickerson last August He (Bradford) had no interest in it excent in the event of a sale being effected. He believed that, when in order it would be a formidable weapon. He had seen ex periments made with it. The story, of which he had not heard until it was related by the General, that when seized it was on the way to some suitable locality for experiments at long range, as stated by the Baltimore Sun

he regarded as a subject of merriment. About noon to-day Mrs. Bradford, wife of the prisoner arrived at Annapolis, and asked to see her husband. The request was granted, and she was accompanied by an She is a fine young lady, and did not evince much evidence that she realized the true condition of her

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON AND THE BRI-TISH GOVERNMENT.

The administration some time ago notified the British isting condition of affairs, to withdraw most of its squadrer for a time at least, from the African coast. The English government has, it is understood, determined to augment their squadron in those waters, thereby not only aiding our government, but relieving it of the necessity keeping a large squadron there. They were aware that all the vessels of the American pavy would be required for home protection. This action on their part is clearly in dicative of the good feeling and sympathy entertained by them for the North in their struggle with the South.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. ANDREW AND GEN. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1861. Governor Andrew and General Butler have indulged in some gay and festive correspondence on the subject of putting down slave insurrections. It will be remembered that on the morning of General Butler's landing at Anna polis, a report went abroad that the negroes of that vicin ity were about to make an insurrectionary movement and that the General offered Governor Hicks the services of his command to quell the same. Governor Andre writes, in view of this fact, that he is especially pleased with all that the General has done, excep this, which he can but believe the telegraph has mis represented. He regards the matter solely from a military point of view, and believing that the the enemy, he suggests that it is the duty of a good general to take advantage of the same. Maryland h supposes to be the public enemy, and therefore not with

in the limits of military protection. General Butler replies in substance that the telegraph with more than its usual accuracy, has duly informed the Governor of his action. He points out the fallacy of the disapprobation despatch by showing that Maryland is not in a state of rebellion against the federal government When he landed Governor Hicks' gave him assurances which subsequent events have fully sustained, of the loyalty of the State, and that functionary, and the corpo rate authorities of Annapolis, express fears only the General had no fear, and promised the Governor and the people of Annapolis that he would protest them and himself from any such uprising. When he landed, the report of a servile insurrection reached him, and by his romises to put down a white mob, the General was bound, in good faith, to protect the citizens against a black one. The good effects of this proceeding were at o. e apparant and there is now no city in the Union more loyal then Annapolis. The General then goes on to speak o, the future, and says that when any community which ha met him in honorable warfare, or even in rebell, our warfare—honorably conducted—asked his services to suppress a servile insurrection he

military point of view, he shall consider thy enemy already subjugated when it shall claim such protection. But if he should find any community ready to attack his men by poison, or with the assassin's knife, it may be neces ary to remind it that it possesses within its own borders a means of destruction more potent than any which it can bring against federal troops.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW REGI-

MENTS. WA BINGTON, May 12, 1861. Much anxiety is manifested to learn what distribution will be made among the States of the forces to constitute the thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34,500, and a maximum aggregate of 42,034 officers and enlisted men called into service under the President's proclamation for volunteers to serve three years. The desired information will very soon be publicly appounced. The plan of organiza tion has been prepared. Each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies, with a minimum aggregate of 886, or a maximum aggregate of 1,9461 officers The cavalry regiments will consist of four, five or six tquairons, each squadron two companies, with a minimum aggregate of seventy-nine, or a maximum aggregate of ninety-five

officers and men to each company. These may be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The company commissloned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the captain fterwards by the colonel, on the recommentation of the captain. The field officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the regiment. The general organization provides for three divisions, of from three to four brigades. The brigadier general and assistants are to be ap-pointed by the President, as also the majorgeneral of each division. Two-thirds of the company officers are to be appointed at the commence ment of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one third when the regiment shall have its full complement of men, will be appointed, to be taken from among the sergeants on the recommendation of the colonel. The regiment is to be approved by the general commanding the brigade. After the completion of the organization of the regiment, one-half of all the vacancies on the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promo-

the sergeants of the regiment by the colonel. A plan of organization has also been prepared for the increase of the force of the regular army, as directed by the President. A promotion from the ranks similar to that relative to the volunteers is provided for. The infantry will consist of eight regiments, three batalions cavalry; one regiment, six squadrons of artillery, one regiment, eight batteries, with an aggregate minimum of eighteen thousand, or maximum of nearly twenty-three thousand officers and men.

tion or otherwise, will be appointed as above from the ranks. The corporals will be taken from the privates,

the first sergeants from the other sergeants by the cap-

tain, and the regimental non-commissioned staff from

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE. BAITIMORE, May 12, 1861.

The city is very quiet. The excitement has entirely subsided. Troops from York and Lancas'er are expected to arrive here to-morrow in large numbers, over the Northern Central Railroad

Fort McHenry has been largely reinforced to-day from Annapolis. About 1,200 men are now there. Gen. Butler arrived at the fort this morning in a steamer from Annapolis, and is still there.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS, ETC.

ANNAPOLIS. May 12, 1861.
General Butler, with fifty men and two pieces of Captain Varian's battery, left this afternoon on the proseller J. S. Shriver for important and secret service in

There was a false alarm at the Relay House last night. The body of John Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, who drowned himself April 24, picked up by fishermen two days ago, was carried to Washington to-day by Captain Kelly for interment. Murphy became insane on the steamer James Adger from sheer suffo

The steamer Eill Von Kull has salled for New York. A messenger of Governor Hicks to Governor Letcher has returned from Richmond, and says the Virginians Maryland soil by Virginians.

A sudden movement of the rebels from Harper's Ferry toward the Relay House is feared by many of the best udges of military affairs.

The Virginian army must soon fight or disperse.

REPORTS OF SKIRMISHING AT ALEXAN-DRIA.

PERRYVELE, May 12, 1861. There are rumors in camp this evening of skirmishing at Alexandria to-day, in which a company of Virginia

The railroad battery is still here. It is to go forward with the first train to-morrow.

An alarm in camp before daylight this morning found the sentries all alert and the men under arms in a few

attack on Washington, but confirm the accounts of large forces in Virginia.

THE FEELING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. A special agent has been sent hence to Wast whose object is to precipitate events without federal as

The Convention meets at three o'clock to-day. Dele

gates are continually arriving.

The town is alive with delegates to the Convention, and they are continually arriving. There was an imprompt gathering in front of the McClure House last night Speeches were made by John S. Carlile and Frank Pier pont. The speeches took determined grounds, and fa vored an immediate separation from the State. They were received with great enthusiasm.

Events of great importance await the action of the

Vashington government regarding this section.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, May 12, 1861.
There was a grand review at York to-day. The Gover or and many members of the Legislature were present There were five regiments on the ground. The Thirteenti The First, Second, Third and Twelfth regiments made fine appearance. Thirty-one freight cars with rough seats for the soldiers, are immediately opposite Harris burg, on the Northern Central Railroad, and twenty-two at York. They are evidently intended for the immediate

The camp at York is filled with water in many places A special train this morning for the Governor returned t seven to-night. Great numbers of the citizens of York were present at the review. The Governor was received with loud shouts by the troops.

An attempt was made to-day to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, fourteen miles this side of Baltimore. It was detected before much injury was done. Great indignation prevailed at the determination to take summary vengeance.

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH BALTIMORE
AND THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 11.]
From a gentleman who was on board the steamboat Maryland, which conveyed Sherman's battery in company with Col. Patterson's regiment and the regulars from Texas, from Perryville to Battimore, we learn the following particulars:—The three vessels conveying the troops were joined in the Patapaco river by the United States steamer Harriet Lane and the Philadelphia city techoat, both of which were beavily armed. When the Maryland reached the wharf at Locust Point, Mr. Kane, Marshal of the Baltimore police, approached Major Sherman, and the following conversation ensued:—
Kane—Major, can 1 be of any assistance to you?
Major Sherman—Who are you, sir?
Kane—I am Marshal of the police force of Baltimore, and as such would render you any assistance needed.
Major Sherman—Ch. yes; we have heard of you in the region whence we came; we have no need of you. We can take care of correleves.
Marshal Kane retired, evidently much chagring, and the disembarkation of the troops took place immediately, the Barriet Lane presenting beer broadside to the point

the disembarkation of the troops took place immediately, the Harriot Lane presenting her broadside to the point where the cars waited to coursey the passengers to the Relay I use. The few citizens of Ballimore who were on the ground treated the soldiers with great supect, and many of them cheered as the train moved off.

## HARPER'S FERRY. Concentration of Secessionist Troops at

Harper's Ferry-Diagram of the cality-Military Situation-Threatened Advance on the Relay House, &c., &c. The gathering of the Southern forces at Harper - Ferry, and the arrangement of the federal troops by Gen. Scott to checkmate any of the movements of the rebel army in that quarter, clearly indicate that this locality will figure largely in the contest that is now upon us, and from recent accounts it is not at all probable that the first real engagement between the federal and rebel armies will take place at or near Harper's Ferry. The latest intelli-gence from Gen. Butler's quarters at the Relay House, was that he was daily expecting an attack from troops in that quarter. On Saturday last, whilst Gen. Butler was at Millersville, he received intelligence of a probable attack upon the federal forces at Relay House, which are under the command of Colonel Jones, of the Massachusetts Sixth regiment. General Butler immediately telegraphed to Washington for four companies of the Eighth Massachusetts regi ment, to proceed at once to the Relay. Upon our ar rival at the Junction we met officers with desputches General Butler, informing him of certain military demonstrations within eight miles of the Reisy, and a more formidable body at Point of Rocks-a place nearer to Harper's Ferry. The information assured the General that the troops at the Relay were in good condition, and ready for an attack. General Butler telegraphed to Colonel Jones that he would proceed, with Major Clemence, by special train, to the Relay, and command the forces in person, and that reinforcements would soon join them from Washington. It is most likely that the secession troops referred to are rebels who are flying from Baltimore, and do not contemplate an attack open the federal forces at the Relay House.

Harper's Ferry is also the place that the Baltimore roughs have fled to when they found that the action of the Grand Jury was making Baltimore too hot for them It was here too that Winans attempted to take his steam gun; but was prevented by the vigilance of the Massa chusetts troops. It will be seen, therefore, that the rebels consider Harper's Ferry an important point; and their planting their batteries on the Maryland side of the river, and the daily report of the arrival of troops in that locality, gives the appearance of a determination to hold it until the last. In view of these facts, we furnish our

SHENANDOAH RIVER

1—1. Town of Harper's Ferry.
2—2 Inited States are enai and workshops.
3—3. Chesapeake and Ohio canal.
4—4. Raifroad and common highway bridge.
5—5. Government waterpower canal.
6—6. Canal for waterpower and flatbats, to avoid rapids of Shenandoub river.
7—7—7—7. Rebel batteries.
8. Catholic church.

S. Catholic church.

Barper's Ferry is not a place of any great importance in point of population; its location, however, as can be seen by a reference to the above cut, renders it of more than ordinary importance at the present time. It is situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Poto mac river, where the united stream breaks through the Blue Ridge, 160 miles north of Richmond and fifty three Blue Ridge, 160 miles north of Richmond and fifty three rebel forces could march on Washington in less time than to the Relay House. The scenery in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry is in the highest degree beautiful Harper's Ferry is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. It was at one time called Shenandoah Falls, its present name is derived from a ferry long since established across the Potomac, which is now spanned by a bridge about eight hundred feet in length. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and at the northern termini of a railroad connecting it with Winchester. The Ohio and Cheespeake canal also passes along on the opposite side of the Potomac.

canal also passes along on the opposite side of the Potomac.

The village is irregularly built around the face of a hill, and has been the centre of considerable trade, drawn there by the United States armory. The village contains several manufactories and flowing mills, and five or six churches. Before the destruction of the government works at that place by the United States officer in command, there was constantly employed from two hundred to two hundred and fifty hands, manufacturing in the neighborhood of ten thousand muskets annually, which were stored in the government arsenal, subject to the orders of the administration at Washington. It is seldom that there is less than eighty thousand stand of arms in the arsenal ready for service. There may have been a nunch less number at the time of its destruction, from the fact that Secretary Floyd sent south all that he could muster, and he would be likely to ship them faster than they could be manufactured.

The rebel forces have now full possession of this point, and arely planting their batteries on both sides of the river. Whatever there is left of the machinery in the armory or stand of arms in the arsenal, is now under their centrol, and guarded by a force, variously estimated from 2,500 to 5,000, and even much larger with constant reports of reinforcements. The inhabitants of those counties in Pennsylvania, bordering on that portion of Maryland, directly opposite to the ferry are in constant

from 2,500 to 5,000, and even much larger with constant reports of reinforcements. The inhabitants of those counties in Pennsylvania, bordering on that portion of Maryland, directly opposite to the ferry, are in constant fear of an invasion from the rebel army, and have made all necessary preparation to defend themselves from any depredation that may be made, whilst there is stationed at Chambersburg a large force of Fennsylvania troops, under the command of General E. A. Williams, an officer well versed in all the arts of war. This detachment, numbering several thousand, will make matters rather warm for the secessioniste should they step foot upon Pennsylvania soil.

The Louisiana Guard, composed of one hundred and thirty young men, dressed in Zouave uniform, are stationed on a prominent hill about two miles from Richof the best families in the State. Our informant states that they are the finest company in the South.

Two regiments from South Carolina are encamped on

the fair ground at Richmond. On the City Hall, State House and all the public buildings, except the Post Office, the secession flag is flying

ings, except the Post Office, the secession flag is flying. Over the Post Office there is no flag whatever. All the secession companies in Baltimore were disbanded hast week.

Trains run regular on the Baltimore and Ohio Baltroad, but are examined at the Relay House by the federal troops before they are allowed to proceed.

In Richmond, Va., they are issuing shinplasters for twenty-five and fifty cents, and others for one dollar, redeemable in payment of taxes.

In Richmond, Va., they are issuing shipplasters for twenty-live and fifty cents, and others for one dollar, redeemable in payment of taxes.

The talk from Charlesten to Richmond, in regard to the blockading of the ports is, that England will not allow it, and they expect that more good will result from that than by their own forces in the subjugation of the North.

A man is selling water proof India rubber overcoats to the soldlers at Richmond. He buys the material in this city, and sends it by way of Nashville and Atlanta.

Provisions in Charleston are becoming very scarce and dear. A gentleman who arrived last night from there, says that butter, poor and rank, is selling for seventy-live cents per pound; coffee the same price, flour \$20 per barrel, and other articles at the same rate. They have peas in large quantities. The advice to farmers throughout the entire South is to plant grain and corn in the place of other articles, cotten not excepted.

A gentleman of Greenwich, Conn., received a letter from his business correspondent in Richmond, in which he states that the Tredeger Iron Works are running night and day, and manufacturing shot and shell in large quantities.

BEPORTED ARRIVAL OF 250 000 STAND OF

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF 250,000 STAND OF ENGLISH ARMS AT NEW ORLEANS.

[From the Nashville, Tenn., Banner of May 8.]

We learn that a vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe on Monday with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States. This is the vessel which the block-aders have been anxious about, and which the New York papers have been urging the government to watch for and selze. They awoke too late. About fifty boxes of guns and a large amount of powder and other munitions of war reached this city by rairroad last evening from the South. There will be no scarcity of arms. Now that the way is clear, let every man prepare to shoulder his musket.

## MOVEMENT OF TRANSPORTS.

THE TRIP OF THE COLUMBIA. THE OUTWARD PASSAGE SERVICES ON BOARD-ABRIVAL AT ANNAPOLIS AND DEPARTURE FOR WASHINTON-A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE RE-MAINS OF WASHINGTON-THE SEVENTY PIRST RE GIMENT CONCERT—HOMEWARD BOUND—INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP, ETC.

The steam transport Columbia, Captain Whiting, reach ed her dock about five c'clock last evening on'her return from Washington.

On Saturday, May 4, the Columbia left pier No. 4, hav ing on board minety of the Albany Burgess Corps and a detachment of thirty-two members of the gallant Seventy-first regiment, New York State Militia, the whole under the command of Major C. Henry Smith.

The Sabbath dawned calm and beautiful, and at cleven A. M. the colors were set, the bell toiled, and an intelligent and thoughtful company gathered on the quarter deck of the noble steamer, while the Roy. Mat thew Hale Smith offered up a prayer and preached a sermon from the text:-

'He that is without a sword let him sell his garment

A more appropriate and patriotic discourse I never listened to, while the opening prayer was one of the most touching and pathetic appeals ever offered up at the

We entered the Chesapeake on Sunday afternion, a

We entered the Chesapeake on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, and though the night was dark and rainy our watchrul pilot, J. A. Rogers, avoided all the shoals, and we anohored at Annapois at daylight on Monday. On Tuesday, having landed the troops, the Columbia was ordered to proceed to Washington to land the government stores, and transport a small detachment of the Twelfth regiment, under Sergeant Byrne to the capital. Entering the broad and noble Potomac, we anchored at Blackstone Point for the night, and at daylight on Wednesday we again steamed swiftly up the grand, "abounding river."

At ten A. M. the Columbia was nearing Mount Vernon, her bunking all abroad, when I mustered all hands upon the upper deck, and said.—'Friends and shipmates—We are approaching the sacrod spot, cansecrated in the hearts of all true patriots as the tomb of the immortal Washington. It has been customary to pay a tribute to the memory of the Savier of his Country while passing his last and hallowed resting place, and in solemn silence." Each head was instantly bared, the flags were half-masted, the forecastle bell tolled forth its funeral poal, and not a sound, save the heavy breathing of the engine, broke the solemn stillness of the pleasant morning until Mount Vernon's shades were well astern.

After a torkuous and risky passage up the east branch of the Potomac, i arrived at the Navy Yard dock; but was much chagrined to learn that I could not land any army stores there, as there was no room in the buildings. So I procured a propeller and discharged my freight into her.

the news, civil and military—army and navy; but so it is.

On last Thursday afternoon the officers of the gallant Seventy-first regiment gave an amacur concert at their headquarters at the Navy Yard, and myself and officers were kindly invited to attend. At three P. M the spacious hall was completely jammed with the clite of Washington, and just as Millard had finished singing his beautiful song, "He like a soldier feli," the beaming guns of a national salute were heard, and President Lincoln entered the hall, while the vast audience rose as one man and gave three hearty cheers. Dedsworth band discoursed their sweetest melodies, and the exercises were supremely and delightfully enhanced by the performance of Harmy Panderson, our city's telented and youthful planist.

The "Matinee Musicale" was perfect, and although I was prepared to expect great things from the Seventy-first, the concert was far beyond and above all my conceptions.

And here let me say after a sex youage experience of

first, the concert was far beyond and above an my conceptions.

And here let me say, after a sea voyage experience of
them, that the galant Seventy first are certainly the finest bedy of men that I ever met. Their courteous bearing on board my ship, their promt and ready ofters of
any assistance in their power, and their soldierly and
gentlemanly conduct, without one exception, have endeared them to me for all time to come.

On Friday the Fire Zouaves moved over to their camp
grounds, near the Lunatic Asylum, and as the long line
of grey clad warriors moved across the bridge, te tha
music of their fine brass band, the scene was most imposing.

of grey-clad warriors moved across the bridge, to the music of their fine brass band, the scene was most imposing.

On Friday ex-Secretary Holt and the Rev. Mr. Butler, the late Chaplain of the Senate, lenched with me on board, and were sainted with three hearty cheers as they left, to which they responded by waving their hats. On Saturday morning, May 11, at ten o'clock, Heft Washington Navy Yard and at Alexandria saw the secession flag waving from a pole in the central part of the town, which locked gloomy and deserted. I had all my colors set, and an English ship lying at the dock at Alexandria, on my approach, hoisted and dipped her ensign as a salute to our Stars and Stripes. The Columbia passed Cape Henry at ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and reached her dock at pier No. 4, New York, at five on Sunday evening, making the passage from Washington Navy Yard in thirty-one hours, the shortest on record by at least one hour.

The following are the memoranda of the trip—Saturday, May 11, ten A. M., met the Pawnee off Maryland Point.

Four P. M., met the Bienville mouth of Potomac—up. Five P. M., met the Bienville mouth of Potomac—up. Five P. M., met the Matanzas off Rappahannock.

Sunday noon, saw a steamboat with three-masted propellor in tow off Great Egg Harbor.

The Potomac is well buoyed and the lights in the Chesapeake, above the mouth of the Potomac, S. W., are in good order and operation.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

The trapeport steamer Roanoke, Captain Couch, from Washington, D. C , in forty-eight hours, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. In the Potomac she passed the gunboats Pawnee and Bienville, and in the Chesapeake she passed the transport steamer Matanzas, from New York for Washington. On the 12th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M., off Barnegat, the Roanoke passed a small tugboat, having in tow a three masted propeller, bound

north, apparently broke down.

The following items of intelligence are taken from the log of the steamer Roanoke, which arrived at this port vesterday, from Washington, D. C .:-

Left Washington at 4.30 P. M. on Friday; passed Alexandria at 5. Saw a secession flag flying from one of the anoria at 5. Saw a secession may hying from one of the buildings of the city. Saturday, at 9.30 A.M., exchanged signals with the United States war steamer Pawnee, of lower Cedar Point, bound up the Potomac. At 2 o'clock same day passed steamship Bienville, at the entrance of the Potomac, having troops on board. At 4 P. M. passed steamship Matanass, with troops, bound up the Chesa-peake. At 7 P. M., off Cape Henry, passed steambout Yankee, lying to.

A SPANISH STEAM FRIGATE AS A CONVOY. The Spanish steam frigate Berengue'a, Captain Arrios, arrived at this port yesterday, in six days from Havana, mounting thirty-seven guns, with a crew of four hundred men. Came to this port to act as convoy, bringing Mr ton. Reports nothing new at Fort Pickens. She also brings twelve passengers and a mail from Havana,

ARRIVAL OF A CAPTURED PRIVATEER. Mr. Thomas Chisholm, prize master of the schooner George M. Smith, arrived here yesterday, from Hampton Roads, and will deliver that vessel to Commodore Bre of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He reports all on board the Cumberland well, and impatient for action. Captain Chisholm believes that the officers and men on board the Cumberland, in case of an attack, would rather blow the ressel and themselves to atoms than see her fall into the hands of the enemy.

EFFICIENCY OF THE REVENUE SERVICE. TRICT EXAMINATION OF VESSELS LEAVING THE HARBOR—ALL THE OUTLETS TO THE OCEAN CARE-FULLY GUARDED. The recent manifestations of treason in the United

States have rendered imperatively necessary a stricter surveillance over vessels by the revenue officers. In ome instances the Secretary of the Treasury has given distinctive orders-as in the case of his instructions to the Cellector of St. Louis-to commine the manifests o all vessels sailing South. By the precautionary measures instituted a few weeks since by Mr. Collector Bar ney, a careful examination is made of every vessel caving the port of New York, so that a complete block ace exists in this collection district. The revenue cutter Harriet Lane, that usually cruises in our immediate waters, having been called away to assist in the blockade of the Southern ports, in accordance with the proclamation of the President, it became necessary that other vessels should be procured. In view of the pressing need imposed by the exigencies of the hour, and communication at the time having been cut off between New York and Washington, our Collector ordered three of the vessels engaged in the United States Coast Survey to be in mediately impressed into the revenue service. These have been located at three different points, to command the several outlets from the harbor. One of them, the Vixen, is placed at Throgg's Neck and protects the passage from the East river into Long Island Sound. She is temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Miner, of the tain Phelps, who has been called to Washjugion. This is perhaps the most arguous post of

the three. On an average one hundred and twenty vessels pass this point every day during the flood tide, and each ined. Quite a number of coasters, whose papers had run out, have been sent back to the city within the last few weeks to have them renewed. Another of these revenue steamers, the Corwin, commanded by Captain Ottinger of the Revenue Department, is stationed inside the Narrows, where all the large steamers and vessels 2 extensive tonnage pass out into the ocean. At least fifty vesse's a day are boarded at this point. The third, the Bibb. is located at the mouth of the Raritau river, in the vicinity of Perth Amboy, to prevent suspicious vessels passing rough the Kill von Kull. Thus every point of egress from our waters is effectually guarded. This strict surveillance was instituted more particularly for the purpose of preventing provisions, ammunition and weapons of war being forwarded to the rebellious States, or anything whatever calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy; and at e same time to stop suspected vessels that might be supposed to be engaged for privateering purposes in the service of the Southern confederacy. No vessel is per-mitted to pass without having a proper clearance, and also undergoing an examination, where such may be deemed necessary. The Surveyor has detailed proper persons to visit daily every vessel lying at the wharves and report the appearance of affairs every twenty-four hours, so that every ship is closely watched, and when application is made for a clearance, the character of the vessel and her cargo is immediately known, and the facts are communicated to the reven officers. The ammunition and supply depots are likewise without the proper authorities being apprised of the fact. In addition to this a coast guard is detailed on both sides of the river. These men, supposed to have eyed like cwis, are entrusted with the duty of keeping a close watch on every craft in the harbor, so as to prevent the loading of vessels at night. In accordance with the order promulgated some time since, no vessel is allowed to leave between sunset and sunrise. The steaming Mercury, commanded by Captain Lowber, is employed to ply between the city and these revenue steamers, and the officers are constantly in communication with the Collector of the customs. Before a vessel is allowed to pass the officers must be satisfied of her destination and the object of her voyage. In order to personally witness the practical operation of this blockade, and also to afford an opportunity for Captain Howard, commandant of the United States revenue cutters, to see if they were proparly manned and provisioned, Collector Barney, accompanied by his son, Mr. Hart, Surveyor of the Port; Capt. Howard, Capt. Hall, of the Harbor Masters; Mr. Jonathan Surgess, Mr. Poor and one of the representatives of the Heract, embarked on board the Mercury early on Saturday morning, for the purpose of visiting these revenue vessels. The steaming was tastefully decorated with numerous flags. The Vixen, at Throng's Neck, was first visited, and then the Corwin, at the Narrows. Time did not admit of a run to the Bibb at the Kills. Orders were given for several articles necessary to put them in proper condition for effective service, among which were included some twelve pound gans. Two or three instances having occurred when, the tide running fast, intractable captains, desirous of avoiding detention, and disregarding the warning of the cutter, succeeded in passing beyond the range of its fire, orders were given that signals be arranged between the forts and the revenue steamers, so that if such cases occur again the forts will open fire upon the evaring vessels. Fort Schuler was visited on Saturday, with a view to such arrangement with the Vixen, and orders were given for the establishing of signals between of the river. These men, supposed to have eyes like twis, are entrusted with the duty of keeping a close

OUR HAVRE DE GRACE CORRESPONDENCE. HAVE DE GRACE, May 10, 1861.

CTHERN SENTIMENT—A MENTRY CIRCUMVENTED BY A REGULAR. I have diligently inquired of more than a dozen intelligent gentlemen, some of them Southerners, and all recently from various parts of the South, as to the truth of the reports of the existence of a conspiracy to assassinate either General Scott or Mr. Lincoln. No such thing as a conspiracy for this purpose exists, or ever has existed. In reference to old Abe, it is certain that a reward of \$100,000 has been offered for his head, by parties able to pay it. But no one has been found who dares to get that

In regard to an attack on Washington, that idea still haunts the Southern mind. The project itself is more tangible now than ever before, and the probability of an attack is now greater than ever. By means of their spice and in every minute particular the exact position of affairs there. It is certain that they have, within strik ing distance of the city, sixty eight thousand well armed and well disciplined troops, with plenty of artillery, and thirty thousand more from one to four days distant. When they think the time has come, they will strike the blow, and it will come upon the city like a thunderholt. Our little army there will fight to the death, every man of them. But they are but twenty three thousand. It is not the part of wisdom to indulge in vain confidence, or to despise the enemy because they have been quiet. "Still waters run deep," Mischief is on foot I have pointed out the danger. Let those whose business it is apply the

out the danger. Let those whose business it is apply the remedy.

A laughable incident occurred in camp on the night that Sherman's Battery passed through here. The selders are not allowed to drink liquor, but do buy it whenever they can. While Sherman's horses were being embarked, the men had liberty to stroll about. They all wear long, heavy sabres. It was after dark. One of them had been to a tavern outside the camp limits, and filled his canteen with the villanous mixture of camphene and strychnine, which is called here "whiskey." in coming in the lines the sentry challenged him, and put his musket across the path to bar his progress. With a motion as quick as lightning the artilleryman grasped the musket barrel, closed with the artinleryman grasped the musket barrel, closed with the astonished sentry, and before he could recover from his stage-faction had grasped him tightly by the throat. His useless imusket (dropped from his nervelees grasp. The artilleryman, still holding him by the throat with his left hand, drew from his girdle a long and sharp knife, which glittered in the light of the distant watchire before the eyes of the terrified sentry. The latter sank upon his knoes in a paroxysm of terror. He would have begged for mercy, but he could not speak. Suddenly, the artilleryman hurled him from him, caught up his gun, and brought it to a charge. "Now, you raccal," said he to the trembling sentry, "listen to me. I am a regular—mixd, a regular (it is impossible to imitate the pompeanty with which his littered these words.) "Now, don't you go for to stop a regular sign. Regulars hever stop. In the bright lexicon of a regular sweedabulary, there's no such word as stop. Regulars is on the go all the time. They go with the pass word, and they goes without the pass word. Passwords is nothin to them and they is nothin to pass words. My friend (in a softer tone), take yer gun. The night is dark, the air is chill. Take some." (pouring from canteen into tin cup.) "What is it?" faltered the sentry. "Water, you f dy. laughable incident occurred in camp on the night

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL SCOTT. INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL SCOTT.
[Richmond letter, May 2, in Charleston Courier.]
He found him in his office in the War Department.
He sat bold upright behind a table, where he had been
writing, and apparently his mind was as clear and strong
as ever. He complained of swollen feet, and said he
could not walk far. In answer to an inquiry, he said he
dould not walk far. In answer to an inquiry, he said he
war should be presented vigorously. The administration
would not invade the South with the object of capturing
Richmond or Charleston or New Orleans, but for the purpose of retaking the forts and public property. He mentioned several points that he had determined to Capture,
maming first Fort Moultrie, then Fort Sounter, Harper's
Forry, &c. The last named place he should retake, un
matter what might be the cost of life or treasure.

TRAINS OVER THE NORTHERN CENTRAL ROAD.

ROAD.

HON. SMEEON DRAFME, NEW YORK.—

We shall be ready to pass the trains over Bush and Gunpowder rivers early Monday morning.

S. M. FELTON.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

The Savannah News rejoices over the arrival in that city of a carge of ice from Nova Scotia, the first of a like fleet, and says Yankee Doodledom can freeze up now, and cless their ports, if they wish, as we are independent of them even for their great staple. ARMING VESSELS IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.
The Boston Adds of May 9 says.—We understand that
most of the vessels which now leave this port go out
armed, and if attacked by privateers will be prepared to

For Additional War News see Fifth and Eighth Pages.